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# Equal Rights

VOL. XX, No. 1
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 3, 1934

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## Welcome Doris Stevens

**An ovation awaited Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, and Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, Executive Secretary of the Commission, upon their arrival in Lima, Peru, January 11, 1934.**

**In the picture they are shown surrounded by the committee of Peruvian Feminists who came to greet them, the group including (left to right): Dra. Teresa Albertes, Professor at the National Women's College; Dra. Erlinda Cabrera C. de Gandorsky, President of the Federation of Women University Graduates and Professor at the National Women's College; Fanny Bunand-Sevastos; Doris Stevens; Elisa Rodriguez de Garcia Rosell, President of the Legion Feminina Pro-Cultura and Editor of the magazine, "Universal"; Graciela Hubner, President of the Permanent Committee of the Legion Feminina Pro-Cultura; Moraima de Velez; Sara Hubner, President of the Permanent Committee on Welfare Work of the Legion Feminina Pro-Cultura; and Mary Doris Clark, engineer.**

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# Equal Rights

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**OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY**

**The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.**

**THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT**

**"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."**

**"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."**

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.


## Stand By!

THAT every member of the National Woman's Party would have been thrilled beyond measure to have been able to attend the reception given in honor of Doris Stevens in New York last Monday night, goes without saying. To have heard from the Chairman of the Inter American Commission herself, fresh from the scene of triumph, the story of "Conflict and Victory" at Montevideo is an experience to be treasured and repeated, as time goes on, to children and grand-children.

Marvellous as the meeting was, however, both in size and enthusiasm, its rushing spirit was only a tiny rivulet in the torrent of joy, thanksgiving and congratulation which is sweeping the country. Thousands who were not there wished they might have been. If telepathic messages are possible, the ether last Monday night must have throbbed with felicitations.

But the best gift after all that one could bestow upon Doris Stevens is to help her to put the capstone on the work initiated at Montevideo. Nothing, not even going to New York to hear her speak and shake hands with her, would please her more than to have the Senate of the United States ratify the Treaty which the United States delegates at Montevideo signed. And this, happily, *is* something which every member of the Party can help to bring about. In fact, if it is to be accomplished at all, it must be done through the general membership of the Party residing in every State of the Union. Two-thirds of the Senators must concur to ratify a treaty. In no State therefore can members risk the chance that their Senators may not be informed of the tremendous importance of the Treaty, and the urgency that it be signed at once so that American mothers may have the same right to transmit nationality to their children as American fathers.

In a sense, every member of the Party who helps to win the support of a Senator for the Treaty does as big and important a piece of work as was done by the Inter American Commission; for without the proper follow-up at home, the victory at Montevideo, so far as this country is concerned, will avail us nothing. Let us stand by the Chairman of the Inter American Commission and her gallant associates. Let us complete the work so brilliantly begun by them for women and for humanity.

## The Sun Never Sets

IT IS the proud boast of Britishers that the sun never sets upon their Empire. This may now be said with like—or even greater—force of the Equal Rights movement. There is no continent in which women have not become conscious of their subject condition and are not involved in movements to attain selfhood. "Deep calleth unto deep," the words uttered by the Psalmist in contemplation of the glory and unity of creation, is equally true today of the deep stream of conscious solidarity which unites the women of the world.

At Montevideo, modern governments suddenly realized that a singleness of purpose—the attainment of Equal Rights with men within the boundaries of their own countries and of Equal Nationality Rights as between parents of different allegiances in transmitting nationality to children—dominated the women of twenty-one American Republics.

In England, a few weeks ago, at a meeting for "The Right of Married Women to Earn," a challenge went forth to the women of the European continents to resist every effort which might be made to deprive them of hard-won rights, and to press on for complete equality with men.

A few days ago, a distinguished Syrian Feminist, speaking at the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party in Washington, told of the remarkable progress toward equality achieved by the women of the Orient. "I felt," was her significant statement, "that we had sisters in this country, and that the women of the Occident and the Orient were like two hands. But one hand cannot work alone; they must both work together. The message of the women of the Orient to the Western women is 'Peace be with you!' Like you, we have a desire for world peace and for complete equality between men and women."

Oceans no longer divide us, nor do we recognize barriers of race or creed. We Feminists are of a host, the largest perhaps under the shining sun, that is working toward an ideal—an ideal which cannot elude us much longer and for the attainment of which generations yet unborn will be grateful.

GLT Nov. 1943



# Peruvian Women Seek Electoral Franchise

INSPIRED by the gains made at Montevideo, the women of Peru are already in the midst of a campaign to secure complete enfranchisement. This was the gratifying news that greeted Doris Stevens and Fanny Bunand-Sevastos when they stopped at Lima on their way back to the United States.

Details are given in the following press release of the Inter American Commission of Women, which also tells of the cordial reception accorded the two United States members of the Commission by their Feminist sisters of the South American Republic:

Aboard S.S. Santa Barbara.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 11, 1934.—The first practical results of the women's aspects of the Seventh Pan American Conference were achieved here today when a committee of leading Peruvian Feminists organized to campaign in their country for carrying out the promises made at Montevideo. It was decided to start active work immediately looking toward securing the full electoral franchise for Peruvian women, at a meeting held in the home of Elisa Rodriguez de Garcia Rosell, president of the Legion Feminina Pro-Cultura.

Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, returning to New York from Montevideo, told the meeting of the work accomplished at the Pan American Conference, when 21 American Republics approved the adoption of a treaty guaranteeing equal nationality rights to women, and all of them, except the United States, voted for a recommendation that equal civil and political rights be accorded to women in their respective jurisdictions as soon as feasible.

Existing inequalities in Latin American legal codes were pointed out by Miss Stevens in her address to the meeting. Senora Rosell will act as chairman of the campaign committee selected by the meeting, and Miss Stevens was named honorary chairman.

A delegation of representative Lima women met Miss Stevens and Fanny-Bunand-Sevastos, executive secretary of the Inter American Commission of Women, on their arrival aboard the S.S. Santa Barbara at Callao. The visitors were motored to Lima and entertained by the delegation at luncheon at the Bolivar Hotel. The Lima group consisted of Sra. Dra. Erlinda C. de Gandorsky, president of the Federation of University Graduates and a professor at the National Women's College; Sra. Rosell; Maria Esther Galvez, a lawyer; Elisa Garcia Rosell; Consuelo Gambirazio, a lawyer; Moraima Q. de Velez; and Mary Doris Clark, an engineer.

During the day, Belen de Osma, Peruvian member of the Inter American Commission of Women, held a conference with Miss Stevens and Miss Bunand-Sevastos at the Entre Nous Club, of which Senorita de Osma is president. The club is made up of literary and artistic women of Lima. Its building is a pleasant example of Spanish style, with a particularly charming patio in the center. Organization of the Commission's work in Peru was discussed. It was decided to select a sub-committee of women representing different activities to assist Senorita de Osma.

Miss Stevens was presented to Senora Oscar R. Benavides, wife of the President of Peru, at the presidential palace by a committee of Lima women. Miss Stevens found Senora Benavides, who speaks English well, greatly interested in the women's problems of her country.

# Distinguished Syrian Feminist Visits Headquarters

By Katharine S. Dettling
Member, Delaware Branch, National Woman's Party

MADAME NOUR HAMADA BEY, Founder and President of the General Oriental Women's Alliance, who has been a guest at the National Woman's Party Headquarters during the past week, is the outstanding woman leader of Syria. She has worked unceasingly for years for the emancipation of women in her part of the world. Madame Hamada also founded the Arabian Woman's Academy, the Syrian Woman's Alliance and the Arabian Woman's Alliance.

Madame Hamada belongs to the Shiekh family, who formerly ruled a principality in Southern Lebanon. Her late father was the Grand Shiekh Akl of the Druses, which is the title given the highest authority in the Druse religion, the liberal, progressive branch of the Mohammedan faith. The tenets of this faith are based on the teachings of Moses, Jesus and Mohammed. The brother of Madame Hamada Bey occupies the position of spiritual leader of the Druses at the present time.

During Madame Hamada Bey's stay at Headquarters, which has been of great interest because of her devotion to the woman movement, she was honor guest at a reception this week. She preferred to speak officially in the Arabic language and her remarks were translated by her brother, Amin Hamada Bey.

Her speech was as follows:

"My hearty greetings to you, ladies and gentlemen, and my thanks to the National Woman's Party. Before I left the Orient for my trip to America, I felt that we had sisters in this country, and that the women of the Occident and the Orient were like two hands; one hand cannot work alone, they must both work together. The message of the women of the Orient to the Western women is 'Peace be with you!' Like you, we have a desire for world peace and for complete equality between men and women.

"Our great prophets—Moses, Jesus and Mohammed — teach us that all of the world is one great family, and that no brotherhood can be reached without the understanding of the whole world.

"Women," Madame Hamada said, "have much more power than men, if they will exert this power, for by nature they are peace lovers." She contrasted the Orient with the New World. "As like a son unto his father, the New World owes much to the Old.

"The women of the Orient," she pursued, "in their awakening, desire to reclaim for their countries their ancient arts of education and culture.

"In the Oriental countries some nations have independence, while others are still under foreign domination. A beautiful example of the new generation of Oriental peoples is being enacted in Turkey. Persia, completely independent, is also making marvelous progress. In the Oriental countries, like Syria, India, Egypt, and the Northern African countries, which are under mandate or protection, the people are not able to develop freely, and in the women's movement, even though they were permitted to hold a conference, as in Damascus in 1930, some of the proposals of that conference were blocked by the mandatory powers.

"The Oriental women in these countries want to see their countries free, so that they can co-operate with other countries. If women want peace, they must first be freed from imperialistic governments, and have political freedom as well as the complete emancipation of women.

"During the World War," Madame Hamada continued, "I had the opportunity to meet with many types of women in different fields. It was after the war that I began my organization of women in Syria and Arabia, and after many years of effort, we united all Oriental women, together to work to raise their position in custom, and in social and political reforms.

"To the conventions which were held, representatives came from all the Oriental countries, women representing the women's societies, educational branches, and wives of the ministers, and I am glad to tell you that we received a great deal of help at the conventions from the

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Rulers. Our next convention will be held in Turkey, where we feel assured of a great deal of help from the President of Turkey, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, in granting further rights to women.

"In closing, I give you the greeting of the Orient, 'Peace be with you.'"

Madame Hamada was introduced by Anita Pollitzer, Vice-Chairman of the Woman's Party.

Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Hatch, wife of the Senator from New Mexico; Mrs. Dale, widow of Senator Dale of Vermont; Miss Townsend, daughter of Senator Townsend of Delaware; Representative Virginia E. Jenckes of Indiana, who also made a brief address; Mrs. Louis Ludlow, wife of Representative Ludlow of Indiana; and Mrs. Dwight Clark.

Among the guests were Madame Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister; Madame Djalal, wife of the Persian Minister; Ibrahim Seyfullah Bey, Secretary of the Turkish Embassy; Mrs. Clarence C. Dill of Washington, Mrs. Herman P. Kopplemann of Connecticut, Nina Strandberg of Finland, Mrs. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Mrs. Emil Berliner, Mrs. Ernest Daniel, Marie Moore Forrest, and Mrs. Herbert Willett. Mrs. Willett, who is a daughter of the late Professor Hoskins, for many years a missionary in Syria, was born and brought up in Syria and conversed fluently with Madame Hamada in Arabic.

At the close of Madame Hamada's address, a message of greeting from the women of the West to the women of the East was offered by Helena Hill Weed and enthusiastically approved by the audience. This message will be presented to the Congress of Oriental Women, which will take place this coming December in Turkey.

Mrs. Dwight Clark, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"We, the members and friends of the National Woman's Party, realize the great forward step taken at Montevideo for the Equal Nationality of women through the adoption by the twenty-one countries of the Pan American Union of the Equal Nationality Treaty.

"We call upon the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to act promptly on this great measure of justice. We urge them to report it favorably to the Senate at the earliest possible moment and we call upon the Senate to ratify it immediately, to the end that the present inequalities and injustices in nationality may cease.

Anita Pollitzer, in closing the meeting, said that, as Doris Stevens, who had led the victorious work for the Equal Nationality Treaty, had landed that very morning in New York, she felt sure the meeting would want to send her a word of greeting, and proposed the following message, which was warmly applauded:

"We, members and friends of the National Woman's Party, send our greetings to Doris Stevens, who victoriously led the work for the adoption of the Equal Nationality Treaty at Montevideo. We are grateful to her, and salute her homecoming, and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to aid in the final steps of ratification in the United States."

The guests lingered long after the interesting meeting to ask questions of Madame Hamada Bey.

# "Daughters of the American Evolution"

THE Feminist spirit of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the causes which brought it into action were emphasized by Elsie Hill, who was the speaker at the forty-first anniversary meeting of the Norwalk (Connecticut) Chapter, D. A. R., founded by her mother, the late Mary Ellen Mossman Hill. Miss Hill's topic was "Daughters of the American Evolution."

At the close of the program the meeting, composed not only of the members of the Norwalk Chapter but also of the visiting regents of Fairfield County and guests, adopted the following resolution which was telegraphed that night to the President of the United States:

> *Be It Resolved,* That Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, guests and visiting regents assembled, on the forty-first anniversary of its founding, expresses to President Roosevelt sincere appreciation of his instructions sent Wednesday to his plenipotentiary at the Seventh Pan American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the United States sign the Equal Nationality Treaty; and further to appeal to his administration to bring about the passage of the Equal Nationality Law in this country at the opening of the January session of Congress.

The National Society D. A. R. endorsed the principle of independent equal nationality for women in April, 1919.

In her speech, Miss Hill cited the fact that, although women had been admitted in Connecticut in 1889 to honorary membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution, meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, in May, 1890, voted down the proposal to include women as members. This exclusion of women from membership in this patriotic society was the occasion for the following historic conversation between Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Darling, whom she met on the streets of the National Capital:

> "Why can't we women form a society of our own?" Mrs. Darling thought the idea good and suggested speaking with General Wright on the matter. When Eugenia Washington next saw Mrs. Darling, she asked what the General's opinion was. "He advises us to wait till the Sons meet next February." To which Miss Washington replied, "We'll organize without asking either the General or the Sons."

Miss Hill cited instances to show that this movement to organize spread almost unbelievably among the women of the country. Mary Desha, patriot Feminist, in a letter on this matter at that time wrote:

> I have written to Mrs. Harrison and Levi P. Morton, and Miss Washington is sending notices to a great many friends. I understand that the Sons are talking of considering the question of our admission to their society in February. I am perfectly appalled at their sublime arrogance. I sent General Wright word that by February our society would equal theirs and that we would treat with them as equals and not as inferiors.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was actually organized August 9, 1890. Sophonisba Breckenridge, recently a delegate from the United States at the Seventh Pan American Congress in Montevideo, was made a member of the first national board. Miss Breckenridge was a niece of Mary Desha, one of the four organizers of the D. A. R.

Mary Desha, first chairman of the executive board, was the one to suggest Abigail Adams as the woman at the spinning wheel for the seal of the D. A. R. The character of Abigail Adams is revealed in the following excerpt from a letter to her husband in November, 1775:

> I am more and more convinced that man is a dangerous creature; and that power, whether vested in many or a few, is ever grasping, and like the grave, cries Give, Give, and he who is most strenuous for the rights of the people, when vested with power, is as eager after the prerogatives of government. . . If we separate from Britain, what code of laws will be established? How shall we be governed, so as to retain our liberties? Can any government be free which is not administered by general stated laws? Who shall frame these laws? Who will give them force and energy?. . . When I consider these things, and the prejudices of people in favor of ancient customs and regulations I feel anxious for the fate of our monarchy, or democracy, or whatever is to take place.

Again the following May, 1776, in a letter to her husband, John, then at Philadelphia, engaged in debate on the Declaration of Independence, Abigail Adams wrote:

> I really cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies: for while you are proclaiming peace and good will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over wives. But you must remember that arbitrary power is like other hard things—very liable to be broken.

Mary Desha, founder of the D. A. R., in delivering the historian-general's report for Mrs. Mary Lockwood, February 22, 1892, said:

> The historian-general asked me to supplement her report with any words of my own which I deemed advisable. I would like to strike the key-note for the Congress by calling attention to the central thought of this organization, that of honoring the women of 1776.
>
> Historians have preserved the names of the heroes of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Quebec, Brandywine, and Yorktown, and the Sons of the American Revolution will see to it that their glory is not dimmed by the rust of years. But where is the record of the heroic self sacrifices of the women? History tells us but little of them; it is ever fonder of the writing of the sudden foray, and the brilliant charge, or stubborn stand. It is left for this Society to preserve the memory of those faithful women who cheered our fathers on in the strife for liberty.

**"REALITY SEEMS TOO GREAT!"**

Oslo, Norway,
December 23, 1933.

**Dear Editor of Equal Rights:**

**The Montevideo event is beyond my comprehension! A few women being able to weld together 21 countries! In one stroke straightening out complicated law paragraphs which these countries, each one of them, have tried during years to patch up in order to meet the claims of the times! A few women making the Nationality Convention of Montevideo! A challenge to The Hague Nationality Convention which discriminates against women and which is full of menace to us in Europe as well as to the women of the rest of the world.**

**Since this news came I have lived in a state of ecstasy and I am still dreaming. Reality seems too great, too good to be true. When my imagination tries to embrace this incredible happening, I get dizzy.**

**With my heart overflowing with happiness and my soul expanded by gratitude, I lay my thanks at your feet.**

**Yours sincerely,**

**(Signed) FRANCISKA BERG**

**(Worker in the Norwegian Movement for Equal Rights in Nationality.)**

'Twas they who moulded the bullets that were to drive from our shores the invaders. They toiled without ceasing at the spinning wheel, loom and last, that the soldiers might be clothed. Much has been said of the plow left in the furrow, but who has told of the hand that guided it to the end, sowed the seed and gathered the grain that gave sinew and muscle for the long siege and hot skirmish? Who has told us of the flocks tended and shorn, wool carded and combed in the lonely days and nights?

In their lonely cabins afar on the frontier there were women as fearless, with souls as faithful as ever dared death in the battlefield, and it is due to them as well as to the soldier men that the United States became a free independent nation. The whirr of the spinning wheel was martial music as patriotic as the roll of the drum.

Far be it from us to take one jot from our fathers—brave and gallant gentlemen that they were; rather let us add to their renown by showing that the women were worthy of them.

The Society is composed of the lineal descendants of those women who strove without glint of epaulettes to cheer them on, nor thought of a day when their names would be writ on the cornerstone of liberty. Let us see to it that we keep their memory green and that we prove our lineage not only by historical reference, but by placing the good of the Society above petty personal consideration and love of country above love of self.

Miss Hill pointed out that both Miss Washington and Miss Desha at that time were distinguished women in the ranks of the Federal Government employees.

# Back to the Kitchen Suggested for Men

"THERE has been a great deal of talk lately," writes Alice E. Duffy, "about turning women out of their jobs to make place for jobless men. With daring and originality, the advocates of this policy come right out flat-footedly and declare that woman's place is in the home."

Miss Duffy goes on in *The San Francisco Chronicle:*

"Well, home making and managing is a grand work, and the wisdom of a woman that scorns a job of such manifold excellences and actually prefers the drab monotony of the average office job is questionable to say the least. But it does sometimes happen that a woman's home exists only by virtue of her job. That is what these "Woman's Place" philosophers seem to overlook. If all the women were relieved of their outside jobs, a lot of them would perforce retire, not to the home, but to the bread line. And when you come right down to brass tacks, it isn't much worse for a man to be in the bread line than for a woman.

"Many people, very wise and tolerant included, harbor the feeling that no woman should be out in the business world earning money unless it is necessary to her proper maintenance. A well-to-do woman taking a salary, when other women, sorely in need of money, are idle, is a spectacle distinctly unpleasing to them; and yet, economically considered — and how else is one to consider the matter? —what is the difference between the case of such a woman and the case of a wealthy man, perhaps an enormously wealthy man, accepting an enormous salary for his services, when plenty of men as good as he, if not better, look in vain for work that will yield only enough to support their families? Charity and economy must look askance at both cases, now that the machine has taken so much labor away from man and given him no added wisdom in compensation; but why look more obliquely at the female than at the male? The old adage about the goose and the gander ought to be as good in this connection, one would think, as in any other.

"Some weeks ago an English clergyman wrote to his paper commending a gentleman in public life who 'courageously expressed the opinion that woman's place is not in industry, and that if all the women were taken out of industry, all the unemployed could be absorbed.' He goes on to say that at least measures should be taken 'to limit the percentage of women employed, so that places might be found for men. Such measures would ensure that a more adequate number of girls would seek domestic employment.'

"There is that between the lines of this gentleman's plaint which leads one to suspect that domestic employees at the rectory have been less than satisfactory to the master of the house. But women are poor creatures at best. Why doesn't he try absorbing a bit of unemployment by hiring a good man for domestic service?

"Who does the cooking at the Ritz, the Waldorf Astoria, the Pierre, the Continental? A woman? Good heavens, no! Who ever heard of a woman as chef at any of the great temples of Epicurus? No one. The clientele would fade away like dewdrops 'neath the tropic sun if any hotel or restaurant tried the experiment. Everyone knows — especially the men—that the bon cuisine is carried to its most glorious heights only by the superior sex. Then why not open the kitchen doors of the home to it? No great sociological importance is attached to this little suggestion; and yet, haven't we heard that a man is what he eats? If the men took charge of the homes, and particularly the kitchens, might we not, through our improved victuals, rise to such heights that we would easily circumvent unemployment troubles?"

# By-Laws of the Middle Atlantic Conference Committee

THE Middle Atlantic Conference Committee of the National Woman's Party was formally organized January 14, 1934, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when the following rules were adopted for the guidance of the Committee. The Middle-Atlantic Region includes the five States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

*Name*

The name of this organization shall be the Middle Atlantic Conference Committee of the National Woman's Party.

*Object*

The object of this organization shall be to facilitate co-operation among the branches of the National Woman's Party in the Middle Atlantic States in pursuance of their work to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

*Members*

All members of State Branches of the National Woman's Party in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and all members of Occupational Councils of the National Woman's Party in the same region are entitled to membership in this organization and shall have the right to speak and vote at all meetings of the organization.

*Officers*

The officers of this organization shall be a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the organization and who shall hold office for a period of one year or until their successors are elected. The duties of such officers shall be those usually pertaining to the offices and such others as the organization may designate.

*Regional Council*

There shall be a Regional Council which shall consist of the officers of the organization and the Chairmen of the State Branches in the Region. The Regional Council shall have general charge of the affairs of the organization and direct its policy in the intervals between Conferences.

*Annual Convention*

A Regional Convention shall be held annually, the date and place to be decided by the Regional Council. The voting body shall consist of the members of State Branches in the Region attending the Convention.

*Dues*

Each State Organization joining the organization shall pay ten dollars ($10) annual dues.

*Quorum*

A majority of the members of the voting body present at a meeting of the organization shall constitute a quorum thereof.

*Parliamentary Authority*

Fox's *Parliamentary Usage* shall be the Parliamentary Authority for this organization subject to such rules as may be adopted by the organization at an annual meeting.

*Amendments*

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present and voting at any Regional Conference provided that notice of such amendment shall have been published in EQUAL RIGHTS and sent to each State Chairman in the Region at least thirty days prior to the holding of the conference.

# Feminist Notes

### Woman Immigration Commissioner

ELIZA DOOLEY is the first woman to be appointed immigration commissioner at Puerto Rico. She is the widow of Henry W. Dooley, who was Democratic National Committeeman from Puerto Rico from 1912 until his death in 1932. Mrs. Dooley was acting comitteewoman at the San Francisco Convention in 1920. She is a native of Wisconsin.

### Marriage Should Be Partnership of Equals

IN AN editorial, entitled "Problems of Family Life Evaluated," *The Medical and Professional Woman's Journal* says:

> "Another condition of life has to do with the economic and social value of men and women. It is not enough to make a girl economically independent before marriage and then reduce her to economic dependence after marriage. The woman's economic position in the family should be clearly defined and accepted as one of the necessary elements of a satisfactory and normal home life. This is not only essential for the comfort and happiness of the father and mother, but the children grow up with the feeling that both parents contribute to the economic responsibility of the home. Economic independence makes the woman a more efficient wife and mother; it gives her a feeling of partnership rather than independence.
>
> In this day and age with more intelligent thought concerning these matters we stand a better chance of attaining happiness and security in the home to a greater degree than was the lot of our predecessors. The spirit of fair play, of mutual help, of consideration, will be of greater value to coming generations than any other factor in life.

### Bachelors Ordered to Marry or Quit

ALL bachelors employed in the city administration of Frankfurth-am-Main, Germany, from high officials to common laborers, were recently ordered by the Chief Mayor to show cause why they should not marry, or resign.

Sixteen hundred were admonished that their conduct is out of joint with the population-multiplying policy of the new regime and that their holding on to their jobs without having families prejudices the position of fellow-citizens who are fathers.

### Butler Coeds Serve Notice

MEN still dominate the football gridiron at Butler University, but in other student activities they are watching the coeds usurp many of their old strongholds.

Miss Virginia Fellow of Logansport, Ind., started the ball rolling when she donned the smallest uniform available and took a place in the university band.

Miss Fellow, instead of picking up a snare drum or fife, which would more nearly fit her stature, decided to handle a man-size instrument while she was about it—she plays a bass horn.

Then Miss Marjory Watkins of Indianapolis took over the business managership of the *Butler Collegian,* college newspaper, and others followed her lead by filling many of the editorial offices, including the city editorship.

### Law Denies Work to Needy Women

"IN Delaware," writes Florence Bayard Hilles in an article in the *Delmarva Star,* "we are being asked for contributions, both State and Federal funds, as well as by the Family Society and other charitable organizations, for relief for the unemployed. Constantly we are told that the people want employment, not charity."

Mrs. Hilles is a Vice-Chairman of the National Woman's Party.

She continues:

"To my knowledge a group of about 70 women who want and need work have been refused aud turned out of employment, because of the State law which forbids their working after 10 at night. Incidentally, this law does not cover the unskilled or poorly paid employment of women, such as the cleaning of offices, public buildings, etc. Most of these women to whom I refer are married women helping to support their families who have been turned out of work and have had their places filled by boys.

"No mention or report of this denial of

work to the needy women is made from the Labor Commission, but those of our people who are being asked to contribute to the various funds for the needy should know that our present State laws are keeping women from work and putting them on the charity list. When the right of a human being to make his or her living shall be based on the nature of the work instead of the sex of the worker, a much needed reform will be instituted.

"The day has gone by when we should fit people into industry; industry should be made fit for human beings, and all men and women should be free to choose the nature of the job they wish to undertake. The public is so often either left without information on this subject, or worse still, is misled by the most glaring misstatements of facts, as those recently from a division of the Department of Labor in a so-called "bird's eye" of the conditions of labor for women, which is to say the least amazing in its inaccuracy. We need not leave this State to realize this."

### Earhart Suggests Cure for War

AMELIA EARHART, transatlantic flier, offers a novel deterrent for war. The woman flier is quoted by *The Yale Daily News* as saying in an interview:

"Women should be treated no differently from men. They should be drafted, made to do the dirty work and real fighting instead of dressing up and parading down the streets.

"I think very likely this would tend to discourage war. Too, it would make two nations lining up on the battlefield even more ludicrous than they are now.

"Also I believe the oldest people should be drafted first. They are the ones who start war, and if they knew that their verdict to fight meant their getting out in the line of fire themselves, they would be a great deal slower in rushing into an armed conflict."

### Women in Important Posts

AS pointed out by the *Kansas City Star,* the present administration has set a precedent in appointing women to important offices formerly held by men. There's a woman cabinet member, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; a foreign minister, Ruth Bryan Owen, occupying the post at Denmark; Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint; and Mrs. Blair Bannister, sister of Senator Carter Glass, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Other women occupying important government posts are Stella Aiken, Georgia, an Assistant Attorney General; Florentine Goodrich, Treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and Mrs. Jewell Swofford of Kansas City, Chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

This Administration has adhered to the policy of not appointing to office widows of prominent party leaders. The President has placed one widow in an important position, Mrs. Benton McMillen, whose husband was a Member of the House from Tennessee. She is a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Another woman who will occupy a prominent place in the Administration is Isabella Greenway, new Representative from Arizona, who acted as bridesmaid at Mrs. Roosevelt's wedding. Mary Dewson, Director of Women's Activities for the Democratic National Committee, is also among the Administration advisers. An objective of her group is to have a woman as assistant secretary in all the ten regular government departments.

### Has Faith in Women

IN the presence of 60 women and several men political leaders, Governor General of the Philippines, Frank Murphy, recently signed the women's suffrage bill which he had urged the Philippine Legislature to adopt.

The law, effective January 1, 1935, will make Filipino women the first of their sex to enjoy the ballot in the Far East.

"I am confident," the Governor General said, "that women will be of assistance in their efforts to correct social injustice."

### Honor Miss Perkins

THE American Woman's Association Award for Eminent Attainment this year has been conferred upon Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The award is conferred annually upon the woman in the metropolitan area of New York who has won distinction in her chosen work during the year. The 1932 winner was Amelia Earhart.

# Press Comment

### "Praise for Two Ladies"

*The Evening Sun (Editorial), Baltimore, Md., December* 21, 1933.

SPEAKING of invincible combinations, we recommend for careful consideration the team of Stevens and Paul. Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Alice Paul, two ladies who are lavishly endowed with grit, stamina and the will to success, have a mission in this world. The mission is that of securing equal rights for women. Relentlessly, indefatigably, supremely confident of the justness of their cause, they devote their lives to the task of keeping it before the public eye, of furthering it at international conferences, of badgering influential men and women.

What is probably their most spectacular accomplishment to date is announced in the papers this morning. They have put the Montevideo Conference in the bag and sewed it up tight. They have put a resolution through that Conference which gives women Equal Rights in all nations represented at the Conference. There was some trouble getting the United States, Honduras and Nicaragua to sign, but even these three stubborn delegations kicked through yesterday.

In Montevideo the actual work of stuffing the delegations into the bag was done by Miss Stevens. Miss Paul stayed home and made life miserable for the State Department. Between them they put the thing over. Isn't it immense?

But if anyone were to ask us just what this resolution is going to accomplish and what is the source of that mysterious power which propels them, we must regretfully refuse to answer. We have never been able to figure it out.

### Women Needed On Bench

*Dorothy Kilgallen in The Baltimore News, January* 13, 1934.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. — Anna Moskowitz Kross, New York's newest woman magistrate, who fought to abolish the Women's Night Court when her mere presence as attorney for the "erring sisterhood" was a sensation, today would like to see more skirts under the robes of justice.

She would, if she could, put a woman judge on the bench of every woman's court, domestic relations court and children's court in the country.

"Women have been recognized in every field today, but they have been ignored on the bench," she declared. "And this in spite of the fact that there is a crying need for them. . . . for the sake of justice, and the community."

Small, dark-eyed, gentle-voiced — but with a hint of the fire and fury that fought the cases of plasterers and joiners and carpenters when she was the shockingly young "Miss Moskowitz" . . . Judge Kross leaned forward on her elbows at the desk in her office, 11 West Forty-second street, and commented on the "grave need" for the feminine voice in the law.

"A woman," she said, "can be just as fair and impartial as any man."

Mrs. Kross, herself the mother of two small daughters, is the first woman to

be appointed magistrate since Jean Norris was ousted.

She was admitted to the bar in 1912, and six years later was made assistant corporation counsel for the city, serving in the Family Court until 1923.

In private life Judge Kross is married to a prominent surgeon, who believes women ought to have careers if they like, and she is at heart a gardener. She coddles tulip bulbs and rose bushes at her country home at Mamaroneck, likes to swim when she can, and can be depended upon for a fourth hand at bridge.

"A Belated Victory for Logic"

*New York Herald-Tribune (Editorial), December* 22, 1933.

THE mysterious opposition of the American delegation at Montevideo to the convention on sex equality in nationality law has now been withdrawn. This country is not to stand alone in silent opposition, but is to sign along with the other nations. This is welcome news, and the Administration is to be congratulated upon its right-about-face.

In view of the consistent record of past Presidents in advocacy of such equality, the first position taken was as illogical as it was unseemly. No serious objection on the merits was raised. The inference seemed to be that the National Woman's Party, the chief backer of the measure, did not stand in the good graces of the Administration and that support would be withheld, no matter how right its position might be. Such petty handling of the country's foreign affairs deserves rebuke. The National Woman's Party has done a public service in forcing a reversal and a correct decision, however belated and however grudgingly granted.

"Kinder, Kirche, Küche"

*New York Herald-Tribune, December* 17, 1933.

BERLIN, Dec. 16. Woman's place in the Reich is in the home. Striking visible evidence of that was offered at the first session of the all-Nazi Reichstag this week, when in a Chamber of 660 Deputies—the largest Parliament in German history—not one woman was to be observed. Normally post-war German Reichstags have included about forty feminine representatives.

National Socialism in its revolt against nineteenth-century liberalism has driven the women back into the celebrated three "K's" of Germany—"kirche, küche, kinder." So far as Chancellor Adolf Hitler is concerned, John Stuart Mill's celebrated book, "The Subjection of Women," might never have been written. Liberalism emancipated women and put them on a plane of equality with men and opened all the careers to them. But the Germany of Hitler has no use for Hypatias, Beatrice Webbs or Frances Perkinses.

What the Nazis expect of their womenfolk was put very succinctly by Wilhelm Frick, Nazi "Roundhead" Minister of the Interior. Interviewed by the *Voelkischer Beobachter,* he complained that "unfortunately, in the last few years women have succumbed to disintegration influences and unnatural heretical influences. All they talked about was their 'rights'—the right to have a good time and be equal with men. They drifted farther and farther away from the moral duties imposed on them by God—being a mother and producing new life.

"But in the eyes of the National Socialists a mother with many children stands higher than the most learned Blue Stocking who does not reproduce her valuable inherited qualities. The German woman has got to see her greatest happiness in being a housekeeper-mother and giving life to a swarm of healthy, blooming children."

Indeed, if one were to judge by the bellicose speech delivered by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen at Muenster last May, the "new Germany" holds the philosophy of the racing stable with regard to women and considers their principal function in life to rear soldiers for the next war. In fact, an increased birth rate is one of the goals the Nazi Government has set before it and in various ways it is seeking to promote marriages, such as giving Government loans to newly married couples so that they can buy furniture. Income-tax exemption for children also is offered.

**IN PRAISE OF ALICE PAUL**

By Myrtle R. Patterson

History gives praise to the gifts of man,
Reaching back to the time our world began;
Today all women sing the greatest of songs—
The praise of Alice Paul, where highest honor belongs!

A genius born to realize her dream—
Equality for all that life might hold supreme,
Transcending man-made justice and opinion,
Alice Paul, God's gift to women!

# News from the Field

### Equal Rights in Finland

By Diana Simon

NINA STRANDBERG, who for many years was chief of a Finnish Travel Bureau, and who is now on a lecture tour through the United States under the auspices of the Business and Professional Women's Federation of Finland, spoke at National Headquarters this week on "Women in Finland."

Miss Strandberg is the President of the Finnish Auxiliary of the Suffrage Alliance, to which two members of every woman's club in Finland are sent as delegates.

"Today in Finland," Miss Strandberg told her hearers, "there is a clause in the Constitution that says women and men have Equal Rights and obligations towards the fatherland. Only the pulpit and the army are not open to women, but already there are a large group ready to take positions in the ministry as soon as they are permitted to; this will be as soon as women actively work to win this right.

"Since 1863 women have had municipal rights in Finland. The depression has not hit Finland as hard as many of the other countries, but because it has to some extent, the government has, in a measure, tightened up on women's jobs."

On the subject of no night work for women, Miss Strandberg had much to say. She takes her stand with the National Woman's Party and the Open Door International, that restrictions, when they are necessary, should be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker. The Finnish Government and the Labor organizations of Finland have recently stood for a bill forbidding night work for women. Finnish women have been actively working against this bill. Women form 83 per cent. of the textile workers, 54 per cent. of the food industry, and 20 per cent. of the lumber industry. To deprive women of the right to work at night would result in great hardship. Miss Strandberg places herself and her organization squarely behind Equal Rights in all fields.

### Life of Susan B. Anthony

MEMBERS of the National Woman's Party will be interested to know that Anna E. Hendley, 1733 Twentieth street N. W., Washington, D. C., still has available about 300 copies of "The Great Woman Statesman" (Susan B. Anthony), written by Dr. Nanette B. Paul.

We suggest that those interested write Mrs. Hendley. The price is $1.

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